

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

An explosion occurred about nine o'clock this morning in one of the stills of the Commercial Oil Refinery in Pittsburg. The burning oil sent in all directions, portions flying into the Petrolite oil works of Waukey, Weyer & Co., adjoining, and setting fire to the cooper and paint shops there, and spreading from these to the bleaching house and tanks. Four men were working in the cooper shop at the time; three escaped. The fourth was burned to death. The cooper shop, paint shop and tanks of the Petrolite Works, and a six hundred barrel tank of the Commercial Refinery, were consumed. Total loss \$12,000. No insurance.

A bloody and fatal affray at Swansboro, Emanuel county, Ga., yesterday, between Jas. C. King and Bruce McLeod, resulted in the death of both parties. King advised his sister-in-law not to receive McLeod's attentions. She acted accordingly, writing a note to that effect. This exasperated McLeod, who, while under the influence of liquor, insulted King, whereupon the latter, snatching his face, whereupon McLeod fired four times from a revolver, fatally wounding King, who returned the fire, inflicting wounds from which McLeod died. Both parties are respectfully connected. King was a lawyer and McLeod a clerk.

The coroner's jury investigation in the case of the Chicago and Alton Railroad disaster closed yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict after several hours' deliberation. They found that the collision was caused by the criminal carelessness of Edward Bean, conductor, and Josiah Puffelberger, engineer of the coal train, in violating the rules and regulations of the railroad company governing the movement of trains. The coroner issued a writ for the arrest of both men.

There was considerable excitement in the New York Stock market yesterday, caused by rumors of the illness of Commodore Vanderbilt, and prices of the stocks in which he is interested fluctuated wildly. On the receipt of the advices in the morning all his stocks declined largely, led by Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore Railroad, but upon its being stated that there was no truth in the reports, prices rose again.

The Ironmasters of Manchester, England, have determined to "lock out" one-tenth of their employees on Saturday next, following it by a similar movement every succeeding fortnight. The movement thus inaugurated will extend throughout the country. The men propose to meet the "lock out" by a general strike. The cause of difficulty is a disagreement as to the rates for piecework and overtime.

The New York papers of yesterday publish a protest from the stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company, addressed to the Directors of that Company, against loaning any money to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The protest sets forth in strong terms the desperate financial condition of Pacific Mail, and claims that the Directors will make themselves liable to damages in case this loan is made.

Henri Rochefort, the French extremist, will soon have the right to consider himself the most persecuted of men. After having suffered the severest punishment in his own country, he was banished to the penal colony of New Caledonia, and on the voyage his fellow-conspirators attempted to lynch him, on the ground of treason to the Commune.

Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Chambers, of Madison Georgia, have fallen heirs to \$12,000,000, and leave here next Tuesday to claim the inheritance, which is from the estate of Renna-teau. The ladies are in receipt of a letter from Judah P. Benjamin to the effect that there will be no obstacle in the way of obtaining possession of the property.

The U. S. steamer Tascara in pursuance of orders from the Navy Department, to test her sounding line, has sounded about fifty miles southwest to the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco in 1,913 fathoms of water with wire and the apparatus of Sir Wm. Thomson. The work was in every way satisfactory.

The Board of Fire Underwriters of New York have demanded additional rates for the insuring of hotels, and require that roofs of such buildings must be of slate or metal, the cornices of brick or metal, and Mansard roofs of iron or slate on iron talus.

The Court House at Perryville, Arkansas, was the scene of a brisk engagement on Monday last, which resulted in the killing of a man, after which the contending parties rested on their arms, with a strong probability of the renewal of hostilities.

The sheriff's officers in New York, yesterday seized the furniture in the controller's office, the paintings in the Governor's room at the city hall, and a fire engine, to satisfy judgments obtained by city officers for salary withheld by Controller Green.

At a colored church fair last night at Atlanta Georgia, eight rowdy black men attacked a mulatto boy and stabbed him with a knife. The boy drew a pistol and shot one of the eight dead in the church door. The rest ran.

President Grant and party arrived at Lake George yesterday via Lake Champlain, and after holding a short reception left in a special coach for Glen's Falls, whence a train will convey the party to Saratoga.

The Iron and Steel Institute, of Liege, Belgium, has agreed to meet in the U. S. in 1874, and has designated Philadelphia as the place of meeting.

An Italian, in New York, has been committed to jail for holding an Italian child in slavery, and is now on trial.

A Louisiana Vendetta.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Monday morning last Drexel Guidery and Felix Soliman, who had quarreled at a ball, met in Old Grand Prairie, St. Landry parish, to settle the difficulty by a fight, to witness which about one hundred persons assembled.

After the first fight with pistols, growing out of an old feud between Guidery and others present, resulted in the killing of three men and the mortal wounding of a fourth.

The conclusion arrived at by the coroner's jury was that Augustine Guidery killed Carroll Blackman, Drexel Guidery killed Alexander Devine, and Aristide Ortega killed Drexel Guidery.

After being shot down, Blackman fired three shots at Augustine Guidery, who is between sixty-five and seventy years old, mortally wounding him. Several of the participants in the fight have been arrested.

LOST IN A FOG.—The President and party came near being shipwrecked off the coast of Maine. With careful solicitation for the safety of the trip, Secretary Robeson had telegraphed that the party was not to be taken out into salt water. The President is by courtesy, however, Commander-in-Chief of the navy as well as the army, and the cutter with the excursionists on board, put off for Penobscot Bay. Here, says the Baltimore Gazette, according to the usual rule, the cutter was to be taken out into salt water. The President is by courtesy, however, Commander-in-Chief of the navy as well as the army, and the cutter with the excursionists on board, put off for Penobscot Bay. Here, says the Baltimore Gazette, according to the usual rule, the cutter was to be taken out into salt water.

Murder and Lynch Law.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—A private letter received from Ishpeming, Michigan, dated the 16th, says: "We have had a riot here. A man was killed on the street, and the murderers were arrested. While they were being removed from the jail to the depot they were taken from the officers and beaten, one of them so badly that he died in a few hours, and the other so that he cannot live. Some of the ring-leaders have been arrested, while others are still at large. The Irish are collecting from numerous parts, and the Irish flag is floating. What the result will be it is impossible to tell."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news from Havana, purporting to come by telegram from Puerto Principe, states that the Cubans are active and extending their operations. They were in force in the immediate neighborhood of Puerto Principe, and that is coming near to a settled and important part of the island, as well as to the strongholds of the Spaniards, and have been successful in several recent skirmishes.

A special Herald correspondence from Rio Janeiro, which alleges that an opinion exists in that city to the effect that Pope Pius IX favors a Vatican policy indicative of a removal of the Roman Catholic Church, subsequent to his death, from Rome to the territory of the Brazilian Empire. This is probably but a "report" without foundation.

The cause of the Carlists appears to progress in Spain. By telegram from Perpignan we learn that a severe engagement has just taken place between a large force of the monarchy men and three columns of government infantry. The battle was fought in the open country between Berge and Caseras, and resulted in a rout of the republicans.

We learn that the French government has suppressed or forbidden the sale of twenty republican newspapers in the provinces since the commencement of this month. This is the sort of republican liberty they have in France.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The violent rain of Tuesday night invaded the houses of many citizens located at the base of Streeker's hill in Richmond, and other similar exposed localities about town, and did a great deal of damage. One gentleman being waked up by the cry of his child, found that the little one had caused for its proceedings, its cradle, like another ark, being adrift.

The Staunton Virginian says: "Mr. Dougherty, chief engineer of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, was recently in that city and reported the road as progressing rapidly. The engineer corps is in the field locating the line from Luray to its connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, either at Staunton or Fishersville."

Master Wm. A. Davis, aged fourteen years, son of George W. Davis, postmaster at Vernon Mills, Fauquier county, Va., writes us that on the 8th instant he shot and killed a blue crane five feet high and measuring six feet from tip to tip of the wings.

The Loudoun Mirror says: On Thursday last Messrs. Harrison, Heaton, and Foster sold, as Commissioners, the farm of the late Wm. F. Adam, near Aldie for \$28.60 per acre. 126 acres. Dallas Furr, purchaser.

The Wawaset Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The most important testimony yet elicited in the Wawaset was brought out to-day, and explained why the boat was running with one hundred and fifty passengers, when the law permitted her to carry only fifty. Samuel Godney, the Superintendent of the Company, stated that the license of the Wawaset calls for one hundred and thirty cabin passengers and twenty passengers in the steerage. When he received the papers of the last inspection allowing only fifty cabin and deck passengers, he was waiting to see Inspectors Saville and Lowery allowing the Wawaset to carry five hundred additional passengers on excursions. When it was suggested to Godney that this was not an excursion, he answered that whenever they had over one hundred and thirty passengers they considered it an excursion. He further said that Mr. Saville had told him the boat would not be reduced in respect to its allowance of passengers, and that it would continue the same as during the preceding year. Godney and Captain Woods also testified that the men had never been exercised at the fire apparatus or the boats.

Inspector Lowry stated that he fixed the allowance of passengers at fifty, as Captain Foulke (since deceased) mentioned that the number he desired the Wawaset to carry, he would not have given a certificate for over one hundred and twenty. He also denied that he had ever told Mr. Godney that the certificate was all right, and that there would be no change.

Gen. D. D. Smith, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, then addressed those present, urging the most strenuous investigation. The Board then adjourned to Friday morning.

CAMERON FOR BUTLER.—Mr. Simon Cameron has written a letter for and about Mr. Boni. F. Butler. He declares that Butler was a great favorite with President Lincoln, and as a proof of it makes the following remarkable statement: "In the spring of 1864, when it was determined to run Mr. Lincoln for a second term, it was the desire of Lincoln, and also that of Stanton and myself, that Butler should run on the ticket with him as Vice President. Accordingly, Lincoln sent me on a mission to Fort Monroe to see General Butler, and to say to him that it was his (Lincoln's) request that he (General Butler) should allow himself to be run as second on the ticket. I accompanied by William H. Armstrong, afterward member of Congress from the Williamsport district in this State, did visit General Butler and made the tender, but he refused to accept the position. He said there was nothing in the Vice Presidency, and he preferred remaining in command of his army, where he thought he was of more service to his country. I hope Butler will be elected Governor because he wants to be, though I would rather have him remain in the House or come to the Senate."

So, if Butler had been less modest or less devoted to the public good, he would have been President of the United States in place of Andrew Johnson! Another piece of secret history which Cameron tells to reflect lustre on the object of his admiration, is that he took Baltimore in 1861 in direct opposition to the orders of General Scott, but with his (Cameron's) sanction; that Scott thereupon relieved him of his command and ordered him home, but Cameron, as Secretary of War, refused to sanction the order and immediately commissioned Butler as a major-general—the first commission to a general officer in the war. It is surprising that these curious bits of history have been kept so long concealed, but the fact that they are brought out now when Butler needs help, and when nothing could help him so much, evinces the deep interest taken in his success by the confidential friends of the Administration. These piquant facts will strike the Massachusetts public with all the freshness of novelty.—Philadelphia Age.

A BOY'S ENGINE OF MISCHIEF.—The boys of Lynchburg, Va., have been puzzling and annoying the police and all the good citizens by loud explosions, attended with some injuries to property, in different portions of the city. At last the police have succeeded in getting possession of one of the infernal machines, which is thus described: A heavy beer or ale bottle is filled with gunpowder, it is then wrapped tightly with strips of cotton cloth; over this twine is tightly coiled, then a quantity of paper is wrapped around it, and another complete covering of stout hemp twine is put around the very compound. In the neck of the bottle a fuse is fixed, and the machine is attached to a lamp-post, awning-post, or some such support, the fire lighted and the fireman makes a hasty retreat. The bottle explodes with a report almost equal to a cannon, and the fragments of glass are strewn in every direction. Windows are jarred and broken, and families alarmed—while the danger from the fragments of flying glass can be comprehended.

POTOMAC BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

After the close of our report yesterday, and while the report of the Committee on Temperance was under consideration, and at the conclusion of Mr. Hamner's remarks, Rev. J. W. Jones took the floor and made an able and interesting speech. He thought the only way to put an end to drunkenness was for everybody to stop drinking intoxicating liquors. He said the saloon keepers were not the drunkard maker; no, it is you, gentlemen—deacons of the Church, who keep the deceiver of young men; they were the drunkard makers; yes, and the young ladies with their jeweled hands, who offer the young men wine and induce them to drink—they are to blame. He related several anecdotes regarding temperance, and to show the evil of intemperance.

Rev. George F. Adams advocated the cause in a speech which occupied thirty-five minutes. Rev. W. S. Penick followed Mr. Adams. He thought if the Baptists had the power in Virginia they should elect men to office who would oppose the sale of liquor. He explained how the "new liquor law" in West Virginia worked. He was not in favor of putting a stop to the sale of liquor, but he was in favor of putting certain restrictions around it. His speech occupied about twenty minutes.

Mr. Nunn offered the following resolution, which was, by consent of the committee, added to the report, which was adopted: Resolved, That the delegates of this Association are urgently requested to use their utmost efforts to agitate public opinion with reference to the importance of having enacted by our Legislature laws to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and abate the evil of intemperance.

Rev. A. Jaeger (the converted Jew) made a short temperance address. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Tupper, who also advocated the cause of temperance. Dr. Tupper is a fluent speaker and digests his subject with ease. He speaks clearly and distinctly, and at once engages the minds of his hearers in his subject.

Mr. E. E. Mason, a layman, who followed Dr. Tupper, gave his views in a plain but clear style, which had a good effect on his hearers. Rev. J. R. Freeman, of Illinois, explained the liquor law of his State. He, as well as all of the speakers, advocated the election of temperance men to the Legislature.

The Acting Board made the following report, which was accepted: Of the 49 churches on our minutes we have letters from 38. We have no letters from Bethel, Brentsville, Cedar Creek, Columbia, Enon Grove, Hebron, Howellsville, Martinsburg or Waterford. The whole number of members, as reported, is 327, showing an increase from last year of 158. The contribution of the churches for general benevolence—leaving out the memorial question—amounts to \$1,306.62, showing an increase of \$115.32.

Sunday School Statistics.

22 churches report no schools; 2 have schools, but give no statistics. Ketcon reports 3 schools; officers and teachers 249. Schools 140. Conversions 42. Bena says its "spiritual condition is very cold and gloomy." Brenton says "a cloud has been hanging over us, threatening the peace and prosperity of the church with destruction; but it has been passed over, and the Sun of righteousness has risen with healing in his beams." Broad Run says "We have had gracious evidences of the Lord's presence. Congregations large, and we are looking forward in hope and prayer to an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Our Sunday School has been running irregularly, so that we are unable to give statistics."

Centerville says "it is doing well for a young church, and hopes to do great things through Him that strengthens us." Our basement room is about completed, but still we find an old debt resting upon us, for the liquidation of which we greatly need assistance. We have had 14 additions to our church. Ebenezer grieves over "the loss of 3 of the oldest members by death. Bro. C. F. James of our work, has been ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry. Prayer meetings well attended, but Sunday Schools poorly attended, having considerable opposition to meet with."

Front Royal reports being in a "prosperous condition; is building a house of worship, but needs assistance to complete it." The Lebanon Grove Church has removed its place of worship and changed its name to Guilford.

Jerusalem has had one of its number ordained to the ministry—Bro. W. S. Kenner. Pleasant complains of members being cold and indifferent. Prayer meetings poorly attended; preaching well attended; no Sunday School at the church because there are not children enough in the neighborhood to sustain one, but has three in connection with the church. Liberty complains of having no minister for two years.

Mount Hope is getting along very well with the assistance of licentiate J. T. Alexander in connection with the pastor's services. They are hoping for a glorious revival in October next. Mount Zion is in a healthy condition. Her pastor has labored faithfully and with success, and asks for the next session of the Association to be held with them.

North Fork gives an affectionate invitation to the Association to hold its next meeting with them. Olivet says, after having no pastor for several years, it has secured the services of Rev. R. S. Darks to preach for them once a month. Union Grove speaks of being poor financially, yet rich in the Lord. Still regards Bro. Dulin as pastor, though he has left them. Desires to build a house of worship, and asks assistance. They have licensed Bro. C. W. Tensdale to preach the Gospel.

First Washington says the past year has been marked with more than usual religious interest among them, and has licensed Bro. Henry U. Gassaway to preach the Gospel.

Worthington has no regular pastor, but preaching was done by Bro. Dulin, and is an earnest working church. Zion says it is a feeble band; speaks of having a precious revival during the year, resulting in twelve additions to the church, and most of them young persons.

The committee on the next place of meeting reported in favor of Front Royal. Rev. A. E. Rogers advocated the holding of the next meeting of the Association at Mt. Zion, and offered a resolution as follows: Resolved, That the next meeting of this Association be held at Mt. Zion Church, Berkeley county, West Virginia.

Rev. S. M. Aikley contended that the next meeting of the Association should be held at Front Royal. He complimented the Episcopalians at Front Royal very highly during his remarks, and stated that they had allowed the Baptist to use their Church for worship, and when they had raised sufficient funds to build a house of worship, they had no shop to put their workmen in, and the congregation had tendered them the use of their unfinished parsonage for the use of their workmen. He hoped Front Royal would be the place.

The delegates were divided between Front Royal and Mt. Zion. Rev. C. H. Ryland proposed to split the difference by holding the next meeting at North Fork, Loudoun county.

The report of the committee, as amended, was then passed, and reads as follows: The committee to make arrangements for our next annual meeting would report Mt. Zion, Berkeley county, West Va., for the place, and Wednesday before the 4th Sabbath in August, 1874, at 11 o'clock a. m., as the time. Rev. W. S. Penick preached the introductory sermon, and Rev. H. H. Weyer to be his alternate.

I. B. LAKE. S. M. AIKLEY. Rev. C. H. Ryland stated that the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad was the only road that had refused to return delegates to their homes free, but certificates could be had

of the clerk on all other trains and boats entering and leaving this city.

Rev. I. B. Lake made an appeal to those present in favor of the book written by Rev. A. Jaeger, "Mind and Heart in Religion," and many copies were sold. A motion was made and carried to adjourn, and, after joining Rev. A. Jaeger in prayer, the assembly dispersed at 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 p. m., last night, the Association reassembled for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Foreign Mission. The body of the church and galleries were well filled by an intelligent audience. The services were opened by singing the old hymn, "From Greenland's Icy mountains," followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirk.

The report was then read by J. R. Nunn, of Berryville. Various recommendations were made, the principal of which were the establishment of Female Missionary Societies, and the pledging of Virginia churches to the support of Rev. Geo. B. Taylor as missionary to Italy. According to previous arrangement the report was discussed by ex-Rabbi Abraham Jaeger, of Mobile, Ala., and Rev. Dr. H. A. Tupper, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Mr. Jaeger began by giving an account of his boyhood and youth, and of the awakening of his mind upon the subject of his responsibility and future before him. In his uneasiness he tried to keep the Divine and Rabbinical law, and he explained there was a great difference. He tried Liberalism but it would not do. He tried to be good, but while it is easy to teach, it is difficult to live purely. He gave a graphic account of the tortures of his mind under these exercises; these, at last, drove him to the New Testament, and there he found light. No man can be good without Jesus. He is divine, and His salvation gives the only peace. Mr. Jaeger was listened to with the deepest attention for an hour.

Dr. Tupper then took the floor, and though the hour was late, he developed the plans of the Board and urged, in an earnest speech, the desirability of acting upon the recommendations of the report.

Dr. Burrows followed Dr. Tupper, and after a few remarks took up a collection for the Foreign Mission, which amounted in pledges and cash to \$420.

The Association then adjourned until 9 a. m. to-day.

MORNING SESSION.

At 9 a. m., to-day, the Association reassembled. After singing an appropriate hymn, and joining Rev. J. C. Hamner in prayer, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and declared correct as recorded.

Rev. J. L. Carroll arose and said he wished to set himself right in reference to his remarks on temperance. He said that the Gazette reporter had misconstrued the meaning of his remarks. He did not say he did not object to a man taking a drink. His meaning was that he did not object to it being used for medicinal purposes, and he hoped the reporter would set him right in his report.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. J. L. Carroll, and passed: Resolved, That we cordially commend to our churches, as every way worthy of their contributions, the Minister's Relief Fund, under charge of the committee of the General Association.

Rev. W. S. Penick opened the subscription with a contribution of \$1, and those present subscribed liberally. The amount raised was thirty-eight dollars.

The hour at which the Committee on Domestic Missions were to report having arrived, Rev. W. S. Penick, chairman of the committee, read the report, which is as follows: Your committee deem it unnecessary to enter into a detailed report on the subject of State Missions. They think it only necessary to state some plain facts and figures, upon which you may base your action for the future.

Our work has been heretofore one of the leading Association in the State, in its contributions to this object, has apparently fallen into a state of apathy with respect to it. From the best information your committee can procure these approximate true figures: During the last year the Board of State Missions expended \$1,750, and has received in return \$1,750. It will be necessary to make some arrangements to meet promptly this very reasonable demand. Several methods have been spoken of by different brethren, but your committee deem it unworthy to make any suggestions. They would, however, urge that one prompt method is adopted by this body during its present sitting, and prosecuted vigorously, that every dollar of this appropriation be met by next June. Respectfully submitted.

W. S. PENICK, T. A. BROADUS. Mr. P. made a speech of some length, appealing to all to raise funds for the support of the Domestic Missions.

Appeals were made in behalf of the Domestic Mission by Rev. I. B. Lake and Rev. Geo. L. Adams.

The Moderator, J. A. Haynes, called Rev. I. B. Lake to the chair and took the floor and said he would state a few plain facts relative to the amount to be raised for Domestic Missions. To raise the amount required will be an average of 50 cts. to each member of the church. He stated there were twelve churches with an aggregate membership of 550, that had not contributed one cent towards the support of any mission or society. There were fifteen churches with 1,331 members, who had contributed \$186; 20 churches, with 1,842, had contributed \$1,022.57. Now these 12 churches must contribute towards the support of missions, &c. His illustration of poverty was graphic. He said these people do not know what poverty is, although they are all the time complaining of it. He wanted to know if the Baptists were the poorest people in the counties composing the District of the Potomac Baptist Association.

After the Moderator, J. A. Haynes, had finished his remarks, Rev. E. J. Willis arose and said he would be one to give a third of a year's salary to the brother to go to all the churches and deliver the speech he had just made, for it was the best he had ever heard on the subject, and he urged upon the ministers the necessity of urging upon their congregations the necessity of subscribing liberally towards the support of missions.

Rev. C. C. Meddow, of Washington, D. C., also made a few remarks relative to the Baptist churches in Washington, and their subscription to missions, &c.

Rev. T. B. Shepherd arose to defend himself and his congregation, which he did in an easy and earnest manner. He said he did believe it was the duty of pastors to raise money, but a committee should be appointed for that purpose, and raising funds for the church, missions, Sunday schools and like objects, and it was adopted.

Rev. T. B. Shepherd offered a resolution as follows: Resolved, That the delegates of the Potomac Baptist Association pledge each member of their congregation for a subscription of fifty cents towards the State mission fund.

Rev. J. L. Carroll said that Rev. W. S. Penick was to have made a report on State and Domestic Mission, but he had failed to do his

duty, as he made no report of the Domestic Mission also; therefore, he would offer the following resolution:

Whereas the claims of the Domestic and Indian Mission Boards upon our support are strong; and whereas the statistical tables of the minutes of the General Association make a pitiable showing of contributions from the churches in the Potomac Association; therefore Resolved, That our pastors are hereby urged, and requested to lay the claims of these Boards before their churches during the coming year, and take up liberal collections on its behalf.

and made a short speech advocating the adoption of his resolution.

The Moderator notified the delegates that it was contrary to the rules of the Association to leave the meeting without permission from the Moderator.

A vote was taken and the resolution was adopted.

Rev. C. H. Ryland announced that there would be a mass meeting of the Sunday school to night at 8 o'clock which will be addressed by Rev. J. W. Jones, General Superintendent of the Sunday School Board.

After prayer by Mr. Marsh, the Association adjourned until 3 p. m.

The association re-assembled at 3 p. m., and acted upon some miscellaneous business.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The agitation of the question of carrying out the original design of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal by the completion of the middle and western sections, so as to connect the present terminus at Cumberland with the headwaters of the Youghiogheny and by the valleys of that stream and the Monongahela and the Ohio at Pittsburgh, has enlisted the friends of that great inland water route in this city in a proposition to further increase the usefulness of the canal by an extension to Annapolis. At present the canal and other freight brought down is transhipped at Georgetown or Alexandria, and conveyed in schooners to Baltimore by the Potomac and Chesapeake, a distance of several hundred miles, or to Philadelphia and New York by sea. The project now under consideration is to continue the Chesapeake and Ohio canal across the city to the Annapolis or Eastern branch of the Potomac, and thence following that stream to sufficient elevation across the country to the Severn, at Annapolis, a distance of less than 40 miles. This link, by means of the existing canals between the head of the Chesapeake by the Delaware river, and thence to the Hudson, would establish a through canal route with the completion of the western sections of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from Pittsburg at the head waters of the Ohio to the Hudson by way of the cities of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, to New York. The local trade also between the Ohio, the Chesapeake, the Delaware and the Hudson, it is stated would be great.

The object of the Annapolis branch would be to avoid not only the expense of transhipment but of the distance around by way of the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay. At the last session of Congress in an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, the Secretary of War was directed to make examinations or surveys at a number of points, among them Youghiogheny river, in Pennsylvania, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to be expended in the exploration of routes for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Ohio river by the north and south branches of the Potomac river. Major Selwick, of the corps of engineers, United States army, is now engaged on this important work.

Scenes in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 20.—A special from Les Cuenes, the county seat of Lyon county, states that the greatest excitement exists there. A mob of four hundred men have taken possession of the town and arrested the Sheriff. They declare they will burn the town and hang the Sheriff unless he delivers up to them the person of Keller, the man who murdered his wife, his two children and wife's sister at Twin Spring last Sunday night, and afterwards burned their bodies. The Sheriff has been keeping the prisoner hidden since his arrest, and still refuses to tell where he is concealed. The mob are most determined, and trouble is apprehended.

NEW VALLEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The annual association of this branch of the Baptist Church was held in the New Valley meeting house, near Goresville. Services commenced on Wednesday and were continued until Friday. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the first two days the meetings were well attended, not only by persons in the immediate neighborhood, but by a great many from a distance.

On Friday, the weather being more propitious, the crowd was unusually large. At 11 o'clock, Elder G. Beebe, editor of the New York "Signs of the Times," preached an able sermon. The closing discourse of the Association was delivered in the afternoon by Elder Purinton, of Alexandria, Va.

The services throughout the meeting were of an interesting character, and were under the immediate direction of Elder Joseph Furr.

The proverbial hospitality of that section of the county was abundantly manifested throughout the continuance of the meeting; and especially on Friday, when each seemed to vie with the other in providing for the comfort of the inner man of the thousand and more hungry mortals who thronged the ground.

The order, too, was unexceptionable. We never saw bad behavior anywhere in so large a crowd. The visiting Elders and friends left on Friday evening, though services were continued through Saturday and Sunday by Elder Furr.—Lynchburg Mirror.

IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.—On Saturday last the false works were knocked from under the new bridge over Beaverdam; and it was estimated by the contractor, Mr. John M. Wright, that the planking would be placed down by Tuesday, but the bridge will not be opened for travel until the embankment on this side shall be completed. The structure is a staunch and handsome one. The timber was mainly furnished by Mr. B. G. Carter; some of it by Mr. E. A. Tyler, and a little from Moseath's mill, and is all No. 1.

The total timber work is about 20 feet long, and the main span 66 feet; it is entered at and grade on the south side, and the embankment on the north side is about ten feet at the bridge, and runs to grade in perhaps 120 feet. It was finished by Mr. H. K. Bradshaw, of Alexandria.

This bridge connects with the chance of road made on the petition of those interested in the marble quarry, which shortens the distance to Mountsville and all southwesterly Loudoun, and avoids two crossings of connection with Middleburg, the Pot House, Union and Bloomfield. By direct route along which all the creeks are bridged; and to each place it is, at the very least, one mile shorter than by any other route.—Lynchburg Mirror.

GUNBOATS BROKEN UP.—The Pittsburgh Commercial says: "Many of our readers will recollect the burning of the iron-clad steamers Manayunk, Empress, Marietta, and Sandusky at this city, during the war. These were fine gunboats, but they never had an opportunity to do much service. They were recently sold to Mount City by order of the government, and are being torn up and disposed of piecemeal by the purchasers. One car load of the armor plates, consigned to Messrs. Graff, Bennet & Co., of this city, has already been received, and others will follow. They have been purchased as old metal, and will be worked over."